THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., N°. 476. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship

"AZOFF,"

CANTON,

218, 55/100 Tons Register, 150 Horse-power, is of light draught of Water, and well known as a most desirable Coast or River Steamer.

If not disposed of by private sale, she will be offered for sale by Public Auction shortly.

MAXN. FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23d August, 1859.

STEAM TO JAPAN.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP

"AZOFF,"

WILL be despatched on or about the *1st proximo*, for

SHANGHAE AND NAGASAKI,

and will continue until further notice to run once a fortnight between these two ports, in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the Company's Mail Steamers at Shanghae.

Reference is requested to the following Table of Rates at which Passengers and Cargo will be engaged for Nagasaki by the above opportunity, and also in future from this Port by the Company's fortnightly Hongkong and Shanghae Steamers.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	From Hongkong. 1st Class	2d Class	Deck
Single Ticket,	.....$150	$ 95	$55
Return do.	 225	140	
	From Shanghae.		
Single Ticket,	.....Tls. 60	Tls. 35	Tls. 20
Return do.	..... „ 90	„ 50	

FREIGHT.

	from Hongkong	*from Shanghae*
Measurement Goods, per ton of 40 feet,	$20	Tls. 8
Treasure, ...	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dead Weight, and Rough Cargo, in quantities, ...	*by special agreement.*	

The Tariff of Rates from Nagasaki will be arranged in accordance with the above, in the currency of that Port.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

MAXN: FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1859. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JR., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.

公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOUSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN OTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Fuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE

MR. RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE, and Mr. PALLANJEE CURSETJEE are authorized to sign our firm in *China* from this date.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
10se Hongkong, 1st August, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „	6	„
Twelve do., „ „ „	7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS AND MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, at *the Rate of ½ per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Also,

On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale at moderate prices.

A complete assortment of Shipchandlery.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs.
Superior Pale Ale.
Sheathing Copper, Yellow Metal, & patent Felt.
Nautical Books and Charts.
Nautical and Meteorological Instruments.
Glassware, Chinaware.
Lamps, Chandeliers.
Perfumery, Stationery.
Haberdashery Hosiery.
Oilman's Stores.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broad Cloths.
Carpeting, Druggets, and Mats.
Ironmongery Hardware.
Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware.
Looking Glasses, Engravings.
And various other useful and fancy Articles.

CLARK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.
tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. } in 3 doz. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kiu-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

EXTRA Copies of the *North-China Herald*, should be applied for before the *Tuesday* following the day of publication.

tf Shanghai, 19th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

TEXTOR & CO.
DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
2oeo *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6jn JAPAN.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain I. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 21st instant, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,100 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 12th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Monday, the 19th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, finest quality, ...	Tls. 11	per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality,........	„ 10	„
Fine Pale Sherry, ...	„ 7	„
Fine Claret, ...	„ 7	„

A few cases fine Old Madeira, belonging to the Estate of the late C. Wills, Esq.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...July	11	Singapore. ....Aug.	15
Bombay, ...Aug.	1	Hongkong, ...Aug.	30
Calcutta, ...July	28	New York, ...June	27
Galle, ...Aug.	6		

Mail of 26th July from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 7th.—Shanghai, 14th Sept. Last year it was received on 14th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 16th per *Norna.*

Latest dates in England from China.—
Hongkong, May 21 { Received
Shanghai, „ 14 { *vid* Marseilles, ..July 11

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 9th instant, Mrs. J. McKenzie of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 9th Sep., 1859.			*Ending 9th Sep., 1858.*	
3.—	*Max.* 86	*Min.* 77	*Max.* 80	*Min.* 67
4.—	„ 84	„ 76	„ 82	„ 70
5.—	„ 84	„ 73	„ 82	„ 69
6.—	„ 83	„ 71	„ 84	„ 68
7.—	„ 84	„ 70	„ 80	„ 73
8.—	„ 83	„ 71	„ 80	„ 73
9.—	„ 81	„ 75	„ 85	„ 74

To be continued weekly.

N. B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 8*d.* *a* 6s. 8½*d.*, Credits and Bills with documents, 6s. 9*d.* per Tl.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Sep.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
3—	473 —	..478 —	..595 —	..580 —
5—	475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..580 —
6—	477 —	..480 —	..596 —	..580 —
7—	477 —	..480 —	..597 —	..582 —
8—	475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..578 —
9—	473 —	..480 —	..595 —	..578 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departed.—Sept. 9th, *Faust*, (Ham. sch.), Thuren, for Fuchau; *Ballarat*, (Br. sh.), Jones, for London; *Eliza & Mary*, (Br. sch.), Fine, for Nagasaki; *Dona Anita*, (Br. bq.), Burdett, for Nagasaki; and *Granada*, (Am. bg.), Taylor, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Italian*, Mr. Walter.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, Messrs. P. S. Hyde, P. Rustomjee, H. Vauxels, L. Orio, and M. E. Bisnee.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

Departed.—Per *Granada* 24th August, for Suez, Mr. Lawrence.—For Marseilles, Messrs. F. Harvey, and J. Hogg.—For Southampton, Lieuts. Mangan, r.n., Hawkey, r.m., Jones, r.n., Rochfort, r.a., Commander Wodehouse, r.n., General and Mrs. Perrard, Messrs. E. Soller, P. Gonsalvez, and G. A. Dunn.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

July 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Marston, Mr. & Mrs. H. Robinson, & child, Messrs. W. Robinson, H. Gunthorpe, and F. Marken, r.n.

August 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.
For Hongkong, Mr. Mackay.

August 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. R. J. Ashton, and Wills.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahn.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. Purdie, Mr. & Mrs. Fitton.

The *Aden* with the next outward mail is advertized to leave on Wednesday morning the 21st.

The inward mail from London 26th July was due by the Company's table at Hongkong on the 7th, and may be expected immediately by the *Yang-tsze* or other fast steamer ready to start immediately on its arrival. The *Formosa* having only left here on the 4th will not be ready to return before the 10th, so the *Malabar* may probably come on with it.

Last year it arrived in Hongkong on the 5th per *Pekin*, but did not reach Shanghai until the 14th per *Yang-tsze* and 16th per *Norna*, both delayed by bad weather on the passage up.

A case of considerable interest to the Mercantile Community of Shanghai has been before the British Consular Court during the week, involving the question of the responsibility of holders of Chinese banker's orders. A report of the same will be given in our next issue.

Local.—A Chinese writes that the people of this locality, from Soochow to Shanghai, are suffering from an epidemic disorder; violent pains in the head accompanied by vomiting and purging. The native practitioners are at their wits' end; the gods have been appealed to, and some curious spells are being tried.

The late Emperor's birthday was celebrated this week as a day of mourning.

The authorities are to all appearance continuing their search for native crimps with great activity, seizing Cantonese and Ningpo men of the low broker class who know something of English. They are of course very likely subjects. The crimp who was in the *chi-hien's* office, by name Yü Fung-pău, has been sent as we mentioned before to Ningpo; he is stated by some to have been bailed out; by some to have bought his liberation.

On the 3rd inst., it is stated a Chinese was caught thieving on the American side; we suppose near the dock. He received some injuries which proved fatal. The *chi-hien* held an inquest upon him, of the issue of which we are not informed.

The curiosity of the Chinese public has been much excited by the arrival of a despatch from Peking, which was formally escorted to Shanghai and received with great pomp in the city. It is believed to concern the Americans, though one statement was that it is a Decree to be opened in the presence of the British and French Ministers as well. One correspondent says it is the answer to a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of China; one, a Decree authorising the Americans to bring their treaty into operation; another, the ratified copy of the treaty; which last appears simply absurd.

We have no news of the rebels.

Sangkolinsin.—The paper translated below has not appeared in the *Peking Gazette*. Two copies of it have been obtained here, one much fuller than the other, but, in the opinion of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for our translation, neither is more than an imperfect transcript of the original. Sangkolinsin is stated on good authority to have presented a very fierce memorial, since the success of Ta-ku, urging all sorts of extreme measures, to which the Emperor, while commending his patriotism could not be induced to consent; so great is his Majesty's loving kindness for all nations. A copy of such a document has been handed us, but too late for insertion. The memorial here translated, if it be Sangkolinsin's, would seem to have been presented before our ships appeared at Ta-ku this year, if indeed it does not date from the period of last year's negotiations, which it describes much as if they were still pending. In the latter case it would have been laid before the Throne about the same time with the memorial of Yin Yau-yung, with whose sentiments those of the present writer will be found in perfect accord.

Your servant* Sangkolinsin on his knees presents a memorial to urge upon Your Majesty that friendly intercourse (or, a peace,) between Chinese and the barbarian must be productive of evil without limit.

It has been ever understood that the English barbarians [as a community] are but as a pack of dogs or a herd of swine; in disposition but as oxen or sheep; ignorant of the great relations and standing obligations of life; unacquainted with the duties of man to man and without the light of conscience. Politically and domestically considered, they are in short people [owning allegiance] neither to sovereign nor parent, men among whom none [acknowledges his subordination] as servant or son. Having silkworm-like eaten up all other barbarians, they have now cast their tigrish eyes upon China. What will satisfy their appetite? On the other hand their [inducement to] commence a quarrel is to be explained out of history.

When the reigning dynasty had established itself, it let the bullocks and the horses [of the army] return home; the sword was taken off, the spear was staid; when now and then a few brigands shewed themselves, a small force took the field and at one sweep exterminated them. Their Majesties, the earlier sovereigns of the line, held that the glory of the empire consisted in the discouragement of war and the promotion of literary culture; thus, though they supported an army, they never employed it; they reduced its strength and sent its soldiers to the fields; the arena of literary competition was opened; the ritual of the state and the laws of music were instituted; grand indeed! And for two centuries and more did all congratulate the prosperous empire upon its universal tranquility.

But it was not felt that if an army be not kept ready it will become disorganised. In the 22nd year of Tău Kwang (1842) the rebellious (or, the English) barbarians suddenly revolted; like a flight of rooks for number, several myriads of them in long lines pushed into the country; the strength of which was in fact as that of a cane that breaks; none dared to stand in their way. For how should the garrisons of the coast, long unused to drill and discipline, be moved at a moment's notice? They dropped their coats of mail, they flung away their spears; at every report they fled. Kwang Tung and Kiang Su were overrun, and plundered, and their people carried captive.

Still Sü Kwang-tsin* defeated them in Kwang Tung and Chin Hwa-ching in Kiang Su. Lin Tsih-sü too burned a vast quantity of the opium on board barbarian vessels. These barbarians were in fact a powerless set. They had been encouraged by the terror of the army and its inactivity.†

[They might easily have been expelled,] but Kishen, bribed by the rebellious barbarians plucked up the stakes (?), opened the door and welcomed the barbarian? Of which it came that Sü Kwang-tsin (?) suffered many defeats, and could obtain no success. Niukien, bribed by the rebellious barbarians dismissed the garrisons of the forts and destroyed the forts themselves; of which it came that Chin Hwa-ching after many defeats was killed in battle. Kishen then represented to the Throne that war had been occasioned by the act of Lin Tsih-sü, who had burned the opium, in consequence of which Lin Tsih-sü was at once transported to the colonies, and orders were given to Kishen and Kiying to negociate peace and authorise trade. The rebellious barbarians now strayed at random through China. At Shanghai they built houses, and bartered their worthless barbarian clay (*sc.* opium) against the life sustaining wealth of China. Thus did the riches of these rebellious barbarians daily increase, while the embarrassments of China daily increased. And from this time the observer may note that their aim was not only trade and the making of money; but that they purposed doing China an injury. Everything shews that they were concealing a seriously mischievous intention.

Now why was it that the rebellious barbarians had still retained a sense of fear, that for ten years they gave no trouble, that they did not dare lightly to rise and wantonly to act? Because China was still not without [proper] men; men such as Sü Kwang-tsin and Lin Tsih-sü. But when the red-turbaned rebels began to disturb Kwang-si, Saishanga, commissioner of war, kept within his entrenchments, and so advantaged the condition of the rebels When such are the commisioners of war in China, the commissioners of war are not to be dreaded. The governors-general and governors of the provinces were paralysed at every report of danger, and so enabled the rebels to invade three provinces, and move straight on Nanking. When such are the governors-general and governors of China, the governors-general and governors are not to be dreaded. Luh Kien-ying [as chief authority in Kiangnan] was the bulwark (*lit.* fence of the empire), but he hung back in fear and so brought the rebels into his jurisdiction. When such are the bulwarks of China the bulwarks are not to be dreaded. Yih Shan, a prince of the blood,‡ dishonestly cuts off 5,000 *li* and more of Tsitsihar and bestows it on an enemy. When such are the princes of the blood in China, the princes of the blood are not to be dreaded. Yeh Ming-shin is a noble.§ He inconsiderately presents himself to the enemy, is seized and put in prison, and then is base enough to keep (*lit.* filch) his life. When such are the nobles of China, the nobles of China are not to be dreaded. Kweiliang and Hwashana have received your Majesty's orders to negotiate peace. The rebellious barbarians daily clamour in their residence, where they even abuse and revile them. They use language insulting to your Majesty's person, but Kweiliang and Hwashana stop their ears, and gulp down their indignation. When such are the chief ministers of China, the chief ministers are not to be dreaded. Happen what may in China, there is nothing but helpless indifference, one looks at the other; no one is worth dreading, and [the barbarians] in consequence venture all lengths in arrogance and perversity. No one do they dread but your Majesty and Your servant.

Your Majesty now again hears specious insinuations,—that what with wars and dearths for some years past, the people are lost and scattered; that while the [civil] war continues, there should be none with foreign enemies; that it were best to authorise the negotiation of peace, and wait until China shall be cleared [of rebels] and the morals of her scholars restored, and then consider of fresh the means of subjugation. Thus to the detriment of the state, speak wretched ministers, fondly anxious for themselves and their families, wrapped up in their wives and children, but without a thought for your Majesty. Let your servant expose their mischief of their counsels.

Now if peace is to be authorised, [the barbarians] propositions must be sanctioned. They want to have a high officer appointed in the capital, with whom every thing of importance must be deliberated on before action is taken. The word they use is delibering, but the fact will be that action will be taken as they may be pleased to direct. What your Majesty is uninformed of, the barbarians will be informed of. The cabinet and the great council may be laid aside as useless, and with plenipotentiary powers [conferred on this officer] what limit will there be to the evil?

Then they want to trade in every province. Now since the 22nd year of Tău Kwang, ten years, China has been growing more and more embrarassed. If they are to have trade in every province the wealth of China will become the possession of brigands. Her food of a truth will be made a present of the robbers. What limit is there to this evil?

Then they want to establish offices (consulates) in every province and to station officers in each; their vessels are not to be searched‖ as they come and go. Their purpose is without doubt to select able men to spy out the peculiarities of different places; what country in rich, what poor, what are the strong places, and what the difficult passes; of these they will make maps, and then any day that they choose to commence operations, they will conceal powder and arms in their merchant vessels, they will select a road with the assistance of their surveys; the barriers having no power to search them, the authorities none to control them, they will make a general movement upon every province and though Wu Hau were to come to life again, he must fail (*lit.* pick his fingers). What limit is there to this evil?

Then they want to preach their doctrine in every province; now, the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven sets at nought and annihilates the obligations of man and the light of conscience. The simple are stupefied by the heterodox (or unrighteous) doctrine of Jesus; the wiser are corrupted to become its partisans by the gold and silver of China. In a few years this unrighteous doctrine will have spread, and the true philosophy of Confucius and Mencius will cease to be practised. The world will not be a world. Any day the [barbarian] movement will commence, and the stupefaction of the simple, and corruption of the knowing will alike have become such, that the Chinese will be turned [from their proper state] to be the instruments of brigands; if they be not given to these robbers for soldiers, what will they be? What limit is there to this evil?

As to letters passing to and fro from brother* to brother. These are an offence against the dignity of the superior nation; these different rebellious forms are so many insults to your Majesty, by which they [the barbarians] do themselves honor to which they are not entitled. And Your ministers, impassible as corpses, regard all these things as though they mattered not; at the sound of these robbers' approach, they tremble with fear; according to what the barbarians write, they memorialise, presenting things that they have no right to name; and praying that a peace may be negotiated. They are thinking only of their persons and families, of the comfort and safety of their wives and children; who among them esteems as he should the spirits of the land? Really their conduct is at once odious, deplorable, ridiculous, and worthy of compassion.

Your servant is told that in the recesses of the palace your Majesty lies anxious; Your heart burning with grief so great that you put away your food, You dispense with ceremonial and music; such is your sorrow for the people. Your servant has been moved at this more than he can bear. He has been also told that when You take counsel with Your ministers in the inner cabinet, they look at one another choked with sobs and their only answer when they are called on for suggestions, is, negotiate a peace. Your servant knows that your Majesty is too clear seeing to regard the negotiation of peace as right, and that it is only out of your feeling for the extreme suffering to which the living beings of China are reduced, that you refrain from war with the outer barbarians; because Your troops have no experience, and Your supplies are insufficient. But are the barbarians to be driven away by one man sobbing to another [as Your ministers do]? Kweiliang and Hwashana have been many months (days?) without arriving at any definite conclusion The barbarians are probably growing more and more arrogant, the Imperial Commissioners more and more feeble; the feebler the Imperial Commissioners, the more arrogant will become the barbarians. In Your servant's poor opinion it were best to seize the moment of their arrogance to attack them. It was said in ancient times, When the proud man fights he is sure to be beaten If Your Majesty is short of supplies, Your servant is ready to put his (?) whole state's supplies at Your Majesty's disposal.† The question of victory or defeat is an every day matter to a fighting family (or, to the soldiers;) joy to the victorious, woe to the conquered. Men's spirits will not fail to be stirred up; Heaven's will will not fail to rally [the state.] How should the mighty, mighty state that is above all, then, bow the head and sue for peace to the outer barbarian?

His late Majesty, now the Perfect, did once commit the error of giving ear to insidious counsels; and the result has been calamity Let your Majesty reflect that the spirits of Your predecessors in heaven pass not a day without beating the breast, remorseful and indignant; they are looking to your Majesty to manifest the awe-inspiring dignity of the state, and drive forth these dogs and sheep. If your Majesty in this second instance give ear to insidious counsels, causing secret grief to the spirits of the land, bequeathing woe to the second and third generation, with what face will You behold Your predecessors? With what face will Your servant, who has been graciously distinguished by the commission of father and son, behold your Majesty's predecessors.

Your servant would have your Majesty call back Kweiliang and Hwashana; direct the provincial authorities to build forts along the coast, and prepare with vigour for defence. The barbarians are a powerless set, it is only because state-marring wretched ministers dread them as though they were tigers, that they are so insolent and perverse. If, with the favor of heaven, they were severely beaten, they would be cowed, and cowed, they would take an oath to be obedient; and if one barbarian were cowed all barbarians would be cowed; if one were obedient, all would be obedient. Then, while treated as justice requires, they could be soothed with favor, and the Sacred Son of Heaven, secure against the four barbarian races, his defences of a strength to endure for ever, for ten thousand ages would be free from harm. Only let him not (or, he would never) see committed the error of Kău-tsung of the Sung Dynasty, who divided the north from the south (A.D. 1150). When Wu Hau (in the time of the Three States) crossed the Lu in the summer, the southern Mwan did not rebel. As to the insignificant wretches at the Kinling, (Nanking) they are hemmed in by Chang Kwoh-liang, Ho Kweitsing, and Shingpau. A mere sore on the surface is not worth much anxiety.

Your servant prostrate looks for your Sacred Majesty's decision; should You deign to accept his humble proposals, he will be immeasurably grateful. Sobbing as though he were choked with blood, he presents his memorial.

* A Manchu or a Mongolian addresses the Emperor as Your slave. But the text is generally too untrustworthy to make this a point of much value in the present instance. If a Chinese were associate with a Tartar, it would run Your servants.

* Sü's great victory, the exclusion of the barbarian from Canton was not, it will be remembered, until 1849.

† The text here is not to be at all relied on.

‡ He is of the imperial family, but is not a prince at all.

§ Has hereditary rank as a nan the lowest of the five orders of national, not imperial, nobility.

‖ This reads like an allusion to the transit duty provision.

* This is probably an allusion to the President's letter forwarded by Mr. Reed.

† To take the field with all his Mongols (?)

Wu, Acting Intendant of the Su, Sung and T'ai Circuit, &c., &c., publishes another Proclamation. Whereas, between the end of the 6th month (say 24th July) and the commencement of the 7th (say 4th August), a number of idle reports having been circulated on all hands to the effect that foreigners were engaged in kidnapping Chinese, the feelings of the multitude had become uneasy in consequence, and serious evils had well nigh resulted. It appeared that at this time there was a French vessel shipping people for exportation to foreign countries; whereupon the Acting Intendant, arranged with M. Edan, the [French] Consul to have the vessel recalled, and [on her return to Shanghai] 157 Chinese were taken out of her. Subsequently a passage boat was stopped at Wu-sung, and 24 Chinese discharged from her. All these people were separately examined and sent to their homes in peace. Next, certain blackguards named Lin-tsai-chêng, Chan-pei-chi, Wang-ah-fu, and Hü-shi-tung, who had been crimping and kidnapping, were seized, and they confessed on examination that foreign merchants were advancing money to hire coolies, and that they desiring avariciously to engross part of the price offered for them, devised means to decoy persons [to the ships], and in fine had gone the length of dragging away people by force; and that whenever they wanted to kidnap by violence they always engaged vagabond foreign sailors to do the work. Truly indeed did they deserve to die. Accordingly under the Warrant giving power of life and death, the aforesaid four criminals have one after the other been executed, and their heads exposed to the public view; as appears on record.

Now, foreign merchants who privately (or, illegally) hire Chinese for exportation to foreign countries are properly speaking acting in disobedience of the regulations in force. But as for the crimps who assist them, desiring avariciously to pocket part of the price offered, at first only seducing people [by plausible speeches; but subsequently proceeding to drag away [their victims] by main force, and to invoke the aid of vagabond foreign sailors their crimes are really of such a flagrant description that death is their just punishment. These villains coveting the gain derivable from kidnapping, regarded not the evil and misery they were inflicting upon others; but now their heads are in one place and their bodies are in another, and where is their wealth or their life?

Communications have been addressed to [illegible] Consuls of the several Treaty powers requesting them to prohibit for the future the exportation of people to foreign countries; and the French Consul M. Edan affirms in reply that he has laid a clear statement of the matter before M. de Bourboulon, the French Plenipotentiary, who has issued orders prohibiting the charterers of the merchant ships of his nation at the open ports from privately engaging coolies for foreign exportation. At all the ports, therefore, as well as at Shanghai, the hiring of coolies has been prohibited for ever. And thus since the foreign merchants no longer hire coolies, the practice of kidnapping as carried on by native blackguards need not be officially prohibited; it will spontaneously cease to exist; truly a right method of bringing the matter to a right conclusion!

Orders have been issued for the arrest of certain criminals who have been creating disturbance and who are still at large. It is further the duty of the Acting Intendant to publish a proclamation for the information of the inhabitants of the whole District, whether soldiers or people. It is right that you should know that the facts of the kidnapping of people by native blackguards are indeed those here given; and you ought consequently to put away completely all feelings of mistrust you may entertain on this matter. Foreigners have resided at Shanghai for nearly 20 years, carrying on their mercantile operations, and there has been throughout a good understanding between them and yourselves. Certainly then, at present it behoves all to act agreeably to their former practice, and to sever from their minds these feelings of suspicion and dislike. If again therefore unwarrantably attending to idle reports, you look upon foreigners as your enemies, and whenever you see them, you are headlong to fall on them, without distinguishing the good from the bad, the Acting Intendant will immediately cause you to be apprehended and brought before him for judgement, as having intent to break the peace [or create disorder,] and will punish you with the utmost severity. No mercy shall be shewn you. Let none say he did not receive timely warning. A special Edict.

Posted on the North Gate on the 7th day of the month (3rd September, 1859.)

Wu, Acting Intendant of the Su, Sung, and T'ai Circuit, &c., &c., publishes another Proclamation for the information [of the public].

On the 7th day of the present month (3rd Sept.), a communication from Ho, Imperial Commissioner, and Governor-general, &c., &c., was received of the following effect:—"Whereas people belonging to the Shanghai district have murdered an Englishman and have beaten and wounded Mr. Lay, Inspector General of Customs, and others, I have on several occasions given orders for the adoption of the most vigorous measures for the capture of the murderers, and I have sent [to Shanghai] an officer of rank to superintend [these measures] and to hurry [their execution]. The aforesaid Intendant and his subordinates have, by an examination of the matter, established beyond all question that the English were not engaged in the kidnapping business and that the people were led astray by their own suspicions; all of which I can very well believe. Where foreigners break the treaty, the only authorised course is to deliver over the guilty parties to their Consul for examination and punishment; [private individuals] are not allowed to assume the responsibility of killing and wounding people. This is the old treaty condition. But though it is now more than a month since those events occurred, there has not been reported the capture of a single criminal. What is the duty of the magistrate of a district? You, the Intendant, too, live in the same city; but although a reward has been offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties, and although the police have been required to seize them, they have not yet succeeded in detecting or capturing them. It becomes my duty consequently to issue very positive orders, and so soon as the despatch reaches your hands you will immediately act in accordance with its tenour. You must cooperate with the military authorities in this matter, and you must issue instructions to [your subordinate] the district magistrate. Select a certain number of soldiers and police; hire spies with secrecy and vigilance, to make search and to seize. I confidently expect that you will speedily apprehend [the parties implicated] and having ascertained who acted as principals in the murder, and who are guilty of having wounded the persons mentioned above, cause them to be conveyed to the provincial city for re-examination [before me] when their punishment shall be decided according to law. The criminal or criminals who pushed the Siamese into the water and occasioned his death by drowning must also be seized and brought up for judgement; in order that our justice and sincerity may be made manifest to all. Farther you must issue a proclamation clearly setting forth the real condition of affairs, so that the doubts which the people may still entertain may be dissipated. Do not consider these things as matters to be trifled with or gone about in a dilatory manner."

The Intendant having received the above instructions has to state that he did co-operate with the military authorities in the matter and that he did enjoin the district magistrate [to act with vigor]; well qualified soldiers and police have been selected to investigate the matter with strictness and secrecy for the purpose of seizing the parties inculpated, and he had confidently hoped that they would speedily have been apprehended. On several occasions he has issued proclamations for general information; he has offered a reward to any one who could give such information as might lead to the capture of the criminals; and he has required the agents engaged in the investigations to seize the guilty parties within a given time, as stands on record.

In accordance with His Excellency's instructions, it is now his duty in concert with the military authorities and his subordinate the district magistrate, to put vigorous measures in force for the apprehension [of the aforesaid criminals], and in addition to this to publish a proclamation for the information [of the public,] to the end that

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

all the inhabitants of the circuit, soldiers and people, may be thoroughly conversant [with the various bearings of this affair.] If any one knowing with certainty the parties who acted as principals in the murder of the foreigner or the several criminals who wounded the people mentioned above, will cause them to be seized and brought up for judgement, the Intendant will in accordance with the offer made in the proclamation previously published give such person a large reward; and any one who may know their place of residence, but who dare not seize and convey them hither, if he will come to the Intendant's court and give such secret information as may lead to their apprehension, will be certain to receive a reward not incommensurate with his services. If any one ventures to conceal these criminals, or knowing who they are fails to give such information as may lead to their detection, he shall whenever they may be apprehended [and shall admit the fact,] or if it become known by the accusation of other parties, be considered a criminal identical with the culprits themselves; nor shall he be shewn the slightest indulgence.

Let all yield implicit obedience to this special Proclamation.

SWATOW and its neighbourhood has again been visited by one of those terrific typhoons which during the S.W. monsoon, so frequently commit devastation amongst the shipping on the coast of China. It was early in September 1857, that we experienced a severe gale in Shanghai at the time that a cyclone passed over the north end of Formosa and across the channel between that island and the coast of China, when so many vessels were lost, and Capt. Nicolson of H. M. S. *Pique* collected and published some interesting data relating to these storms. Again last year in September a hurricane and storm wave of terrific violence visited Swatow and some 15 or 18 vessels either sunk, drove ashore or were otherwise severely damaged. Now we have received per *Italian*, Capt. Webster from Amoy the following report of a typhoon that occurred on the 29th ultimo in which great damage has been done to the shipping on the coast, again falling most heavily on Swatow.

At Swatow.

ON SHORE,—*Kenilworth, Dr. Julius Jansen, Melbourne, Wide Awake,* and *Shan-tung.*

SUNK,—*Confucius.*

CUT AWAY MASTS.—*Wild Dayrell.*

Lina a total wreck on Double Island, with the loss of all hands, except Captain, Chief-officer and Supercargo.

Siamese ship *Shooting Star* from Hongkong to Shanghai, (Aug. 28th) arrived in Swatow Sept. 1st, almost totally dismasted, having only the stump of the fore-mast standing. She was also making water.

At Amoy.

ON SHORE,—*Laurence Koster,* and *Jean Bart.*

The P. & O. steamer *Chusan* experience the typhoon between Swatow and Amoy and lost bulwarks, one boat and a Chinese passenger. The British ship *Lauderdale* from Hongkong to Foochow, arrived at Amoy Sept. 2d, with loss of main topmast and nearly a whole suit of sails, she experienced the typhoon off Breaker Point.

EMBASSIES TO PEKING.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—I have often heard the remark—"It is only natural for one's opinions to be influenced more or less by his interests and feelings"—but I never before saw it demonstrated so strongly as in your paper of the 27th ult. There a gentleman of universally acknowleged ability and character, has written you a very interesting account of our late visit to Pe-king—interesting and very informing, and yet unfortunately calculated I think to impart *a very one sided view of the nature of our general intercourse with the Chinese.* I wish it distinctly understood that I do not find fault with the *truthfulness* of that letter, I only say that as the writer is known to be a great admirer of the Chinese he has perhaps allowed his admiration to run away with him, just as the possibly misplaced contempt entertained for them by the writer of the present lines may have more than once run away with him in an opposite direction. My object in addressing you now is simply to show from what parts of that letter wrong inferences will unquestionably be drawn.

Speaking of our first interview with the Chinese (at the Forts) your correspondent observes,—"These men could furnish neither sedans nor carriages to take a messenger over to this hitherto unknown place, nor even a pilot to guide the steamer to the entrance leading to it; but they had no doubt it could be easily found, for the masts of some junks seen over the land to the northeast indicated its position." Now the natural inference to be drawn from the foregoing, by persons ignorant of the facts, is evidently this, —If the Chinese could have furnished us sedans or a pilot they would have done so; whereas we know very well that they would have done nothing of the sort. How do we know this?

First—They told us that there was no road between the Forts and the new place (Peh-tang) spoken of, and we subsequently *saw* a very fine road. Secondly—It is but reasonable to suppose that in villages as large as those near the forts, [illegible] and sedans were to be found, and in fact we subsequently saw many of the latter at Peh-tang. Thirdly—There were many junks in the river from any one of which a pilot might have been obtained.. Thus there was evidently wanting *the disposition* to assist us.

Again!—Speaking of sending a letter on shore for transmission to the Governor-General, your correspondent says,—"The people after they had recovered from their alarm at seeing a foreign ship approach and send a boat ashore, were reassured sufficiently to come forward to learn its errand, and then willingly received the letter." He entirely neglects to mention here the fact of our messengers having had to run for their lives from a body of Tartar cavalry, and farther, that some time had been in vain devoted to persuading the elders to receive the letter before the approach of said cavalry, and that it was finally received by one man *upon the impulse of the moment* and with the exclamation "Give me the letter! I'll see that it is delivered! You run for your lives! Run! Run! *The Cavalry are coming.*" And they took his advice, acquitting themselves with great credit, and being chased into the very water by some of the more lively of the horsemen.

In another column we read—"The Chinese were asked to provide bearers for two sedans to be used on this journey, but a short experience on the road proved that their objections to such a conveyance were well founded, and that coolies would have soon been knocked up." This is all undoubtedly so, for your correspondent asserts it—but it is the *first* time that "the sedan question" has reached *my* ears in that shape. The manner in which we generally understand it is this, —Just before landing to proceed to *our very first interview* with the Governor-general (several days before we started for Peking) Mr Ward sent in a request that a certain number of chair coolies might be in readiness at the landing to carry two chairs which he had with him; and the answer returned was to the effect that as the Governor-general rode in a carriage, they begged that the Minister would consent to do the same as it was not in their power to furnish coolies. And when subsequently spoken to upon the same subject the answer was virtually the same. "The foreign Ministers were allowed chairs at Tien-tsing last year!" we remarked—"Oh yes!" "was the reply—but *then* we were *making* treaties whereas now we are *exchanging* them." Had they spoken honestly and said—Oh yes! but *then* we had just been well *drubbed,* whereas *now* we have just *gained a great victory!* Had they said that they would have stumbled upon the truth for once at any rate.

Your correspondent says farther that—"We sat upon cushions laid upon the bottoms of the carriages;" which was very true as regards those whose carriages *had* cushions. But he should have gone farther and said that with the exception of the first five carriages, cushions were very thin and scarce, entirely wanting in many cases, and that though our escort were profuse in promises, they never increased in either thickness or number, a very important consideration to some of us, and indicative of a want of the *real desire to make us comfortable* upon their part.

Arrived now at Pe-king, your correspondent concludes the first interview as follows—"The conversation turned on a variety of topics, and at the conclusion of the visit all parted in the best of humor." It is strange that he should forget here that as this interview was breaking up in "the best of humor," Sieh approached Mr. Martin the Interpreter and said to him in a most insolent manner, "I want you to know that I know when you are lying and when you are telling the truth!" And that had not the said Sieh come to the Legation the next morning at an early hour and excused himself to Mr. Martin, the Minister would have entered upon no business until an ample apology had been given.

Again! As we were about leaving Peking, your correspondent says—"some of the gentlemen went out in the afternoon to view the city walls." This would seem to indicate that several of the Legation had refreshed themselves in this way and that they had enjoyed an unmolested walk. This however was not the case. Our Rev. Chaplain was—I am confident—the only one who went out, and his walk was sadly interfered with by the police who wished to confine him to certain limits. It was only by the greatest exercise of perseverance and patience that he forced his way to the wall; arrived at the foot of which he turned back because the police were evidently averse to his ascending it.

Having now pointed out what I regard as mistaken views upon the part of your correspondent, —views calculated to impart erroneous impressions—I might go on to show a dozen other expressions and actions upon the part of the Chinese, indicative of an indifference upon their part as to the respect and consideration due the members of the suite; but this is not my present purpose: my only object in sending you this is to let it be known that though your correspondent is an able and reliable gentleman, and one well acquainted, from long experience, with most things relating to China, that still there are others who were also at Pe-king and who think some parts of his letter calculated to impart wrong impressions.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Sept. 5th, 1859.

THE reception of Lord Macartney's Embassy at the Court of Peking contrasts most strongly with the indignities to which Lord Amherst was subjected as related in our last number.

Lord Macartney and suite left England in September 1792. After touching at many places on their passage out they arrived off the Pei-ho on the 5th of August following. There a considerable number of large covered barges were waiting to convey the Embassy up the river. The Governor-general of the province was there by the Emperors order to compliment the Ambassador on his entrance into the Chinese dominions. On their arrival at Tien-tsin the Ambassador was informed that the Emperor was at his country residence at Zhe-hol in Tartary, and that he desired to receive the Embassy there.

From Tien-tsin they continued their route by water to Tung-chau.—Thence the Ambassador and the gentlemen of his suite travelled in sedan chairs, the others on horse back. The servants and privates of Excellency's guard were in rough carriages or wagons. Passing through the suburbs of Peking they proceeded by the town of Hai-tien to a villa appointed for their reception near the Emperor's palace of Yuen-min-yuen. Here in the Hall of Audience it was decided that the presents intended for the Emperor should be displayed. There was a throne in this room before which sacrifices and prostrations are made to the *pseudo* presence of the Emperor.

The description of this ceremony and the further progress of the Embassy is given in Staunton's work as follows:—

The *Ko-tou,* or adoration, as the Chinese word expresses it, consists in nine solemn prostrations of the body, the forehead striking the floor each time. It is difficult to imagine an exterior mark of more profound humility and submission, or which implies a more intimate consciousness of the omnipotence of that being towards whom it is made.

These prostrations are expected, as well from strangers, as from the subjects and vassals of the empire; and the Legate began now to press the Embassador, what indeed he had signified before, to practise them in his presence before the throne For this demand, his Excellency was not entirely unprepared; and he had the advantage of the instructions which had been given to him, in general terms, from his Majesty, in relation to requisitions of such a nature. He was well aware of the tenaciousness of the Chinese court in exacting ceremonies, of which the humiliation on the one part, contributed, perhaps, to render most embassies so grateful to the other. In this spirit, care had been taken, in consequence, no doubt, of superior orders, to write in large Chinese characters upon the flags pendent from the yachts and land carriages of the Embassy, "Embassador bearing tribute from the country of England." As it was possible that the meaning of those characters might not have been mentioned to his Excellency, he did not think himself bound to make a formal complaint about them; especially as a failure of redress, which he had reason to judge by no means impossible, must have put at once a stop to his proceeding: thus giving an abrupt, as well as unsuccessful termination to his mission. These characters had however attracted notice; they were repeated in the court gazette; they would be recorded in the annals of the empire; they would find their way to Europe thro the Russians residing in the capital, and the missionaries who came there from the different countries of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It behoved, therefore, the Embassador to be the more guarded in any act of his own, lest it should be construed as unbecoming the sovereign whom he had the honour to represent. Similar considerations had prevented the embassador from Russia, in a former reign, from complying with the usual Chinese form of introduction, until a regular pact was made for its return, on a like occasion, to his own sovereign. It has been remarked, that he was the only minister that had hitherto gained any point in negotiations with the Chinese court.

The Legate, tho apprised of what had passed in the case of the Russian embassy, had entertained the hope of prevailing over the tractable disposition of the British Embassador to accede to his demands, without annexing any conditions to them. Such success would be no small merit with the ministers of the empire, who, more than the Emperor himself, adhered to this antiquated claim of superiority over other nations. In conjunction with his own efforts, he employed those of the mandarines most intimate with his Excellency. The latter acquitted themselves of this duty with no slight address and insinuation, introducing the subject by remarks upon the different customs of nations, and the advantage which travellers found in conforming to them, in whatever country they happened to reside; then, passing to the circumstances of the introduction to the Emperor, they mentioned the prostration as a ceremony to be performed of course, in which it might be unpleasant to be aukward, and that therefore it was customary to practise it some time before.

Upon this delicate occasion, his Excellency determined to try every method in his power, to gratify the supposed wishes of the Emperor, in this respect, as far as it was possible so to do, without failing in duty towards his own sovereign. He did not, therefore, propose to avoid complying with the ceremony of prostration; but offered to go thro the whole on a condition which did not render it less personally respectful to the Emperor; yet took away the principal objection that lay to it as an act of homage or dependence in his representative character. The condition, which he offered, was, that a subject of his Imperial Majesty, of rank equal to his own, should perform, before the picture he had with him of his Majesty, dressed in his robes of state, the same ceremonies that the Embassador should be directed to do before the Chinese throne. It was of importance that this proposal should be given in writing, and translated into Chinese accurately, lest it should fail of its effect thro any misrepresentation or mistake.

His Excellency's memorial was addressed to Ho-choong-taung Colao, first minister of the empire, and represented that "his Majesty the King "of Great Britain in sending an Embassy to his "Majesty the Emperor of China, fully intended "to give the strongest testimony of particular "esteem and veneration for his Imperial Majesty; "that the Embassador entrusted to convey such "sentiments was earnestly desirous of fulfilling "that object of his mission with zeal and effect; "that he was ready likewise to conform to every "exterior ceremony practised by his Imperial "Majesty's subjects, and the tributary princes at-"tending at his court, not only to avoid the con-"fusion of novelty, but in order to shew, by his "example on behalf of one of the greatest as well "as most distant nations on the globe, the high "and just sense universally entertained of his "Imperial Majesty's dignity and transcendent "virtues; that the Embassador had determined "to act in that manner without hesitation or "difficulty, on this condition only, of which he "flattered himself his Imperial Majesty would "immediately perceive the necessity; and have "the goodness to accede to it, by giving such "directions as should be the means of prevent-"ing the Embassador from suffering by his de-"votion to his Imperial Majesty in this instance; "for the Embassador should certainly suffer "heavily if his conduct, on this occasion, could "be construed as in any wise unbecoming the "great and exalted rank which his master, whom "he represented, held among the independent "sovereigns of the world; that this danger could "be easily avoided, and the satisfaction be general "on all sides, by his Imperial Majesty's order "that one of the officers of his court, equal with "the Embassador in rank, should perform before "his Britannic Majesty's picture at large, in his "royal robes, and then in the Embassador's pos-"session at Pekin, the same ceremonies which "should be performed by the Embassador before "the throne of his Imperial Majesty."

This paper was properly addressed, and delivered to the Legate, who promised to forward it immediately. He seemed to approve of its contents. Of the Emperor's acquiescence in the proposal neither the missionary who translated nor the principal Chinese who were acquinted with it entertained the smallest doubt. The return, in fact, of the ceremony required from one of his Imperial Majesty's subjects might be made in a private room, without parade, and would scarcely be known or mentioned in the empire; but the prostrations of the Embassador were to be performed on a solemn festival, in presence of all the tributary princes and great subjects of the state, and would be described in the gazettes published by authority.

* * * * *

The Embassador with his suite and guard proceeded in due order towards Zhe-hol.

The same day the Legate called upon him, and without preface or apology, delivered him back open the memorial which had been delivered to him sealed, in relation to the ceremony of reception, and which, after a communication of its purport, he had undertaken at Pekin to forward to Ho-choong-tung, as mentioned in the last chapter. The Legate wished now to be understood, as having kept that memorial the whole time in his possession; tho it was perfectly well known, not only that he had actaully transmitted it to Zhe-hol, but that its contents were acceptable there. It was difficult to trace what occasioned a change of sentiment on this subject; but ancient ideas of pride and claims of preeminence became prevalent anew.

The Colao, it seems, was persuaded into the belief of its being desirable that the homage of vassals to the Emperor of China, should be performed by the Embassador, without any acknowledgement on the part of the Chinese government, of the independence of his own sovereign. It was accordingly thought expedient that the transmission of his Excellency's memorial to the court should not be avowed, in order that there should be no necessity of sending any answer to a proposal which was too reasonable to be rejected; and it was expected that the Embassador, once in the presence of his Imperial Majesty, could not avoid making the usual prosternation without any condition.

From these circumstances his Excellency became anxious that this business should be explained and settled before it might be necessary for him to make his appearance at the palace. The Colao wished, indeed, to see him there without delay, and to learn from him the purport of his Majesty's letter to the Emperor. Had there, however, been no particular motive for his Excellency's declining the visit at that moment, he was too much indisposed to make it. He determined therefore, on every account, to send the Secretary of the Embassy in his room, with a copy of the King's letter, and the memorial returned by the Legate.

At the audience of the Colao, he was seated on a platform covered with silk, between two Tartar and two Chinese mandarines of state. A chair was brought for the English Minister. The Legate, several other mandarines, and the interpreter, were obliged to stand the whole time. The Colao went through the formality of demanding what was the object of the British Embassy to China; a demand that easily was satisfied, by referring him to his Majesty's letter to the Emperor, of which a copy was immediately presented to him in Chinese; a circumstance which, as well as the purport of the letter, seemed to be grateful to him. After a short pause, the Embassador's memorial was laid before him, to which he affected to be a stranger. He seemed, however, to be prepared to make objections to the proposal it contained, which were answered with the obvious arguments so simple a case supplied, and in the manner prescribed by his Excellency. The discussion terminated by the Colao's desiring his reasons to be reported to the Embassador for his consideration.

The Legate, together with two other mandarines on the part of the Colao, waited upon his Excellency the next day, and urged him to give up the contested point; concerning which they were driven to the necessity of fluctuating between the opposite and contradictory efforts, of representing the prostration as a mere exterior and unmeaning ceremony, when they proposed to the Embassador to perform it towards the Emperor; but of serious and momentous import, when the like was required in return from a Chinese to his Britannic Majesty. They even ventured to hint some personal inconvenience to his Excellency, in default of his unconditional compliance: which circumstance afforded him an opportunity of testifying how much his sense of duty to his sovereign, was above any sense of danger; and of declaring, that it became particularly indispensible for him to take care, either that the ceremony should be reciprocal, or that there should be something to distinguish a compliment to be paid on the part of a great and independant sovereign, from the homage of tributary princes, since an attempt had been made already to confound them, in giving the name of "tribute" to the British presents, in the inscriptions placed upon them by the Chinese. The Embassador's knowledge of this circumstance, forced the mandarines to feel the propriety of his proposal; and to ask him how far he thought he might, consistently with his duty, but in a manner different from the prostration of tributaries, mark his personal respect to his Imperial Majesty? His Excellency observed, that to his own sovereign, to whom he was bound by every bond of allegiance and attachment, he bent, on approaching him, upon one knee; and that he was willing to demonstrate in the same manner, his respectful sentiments towards his Imperial Majesty.

With this answer the mandarines appeared extremely pleased; and said that they would return soon with the determination of the court, either to agree to the reciprocal ceremony as proposed by the Embassador, or to accept of the English obeisance in lieu of the Chinese prostration.

The attention of the whole Embassy was now taken up in preparations to wait upon the Emperor. It had been announced to the Embassador, that his Imperial Majesty would be satisfied with the same form of respectful obeisance from the English, which they were in the habit of paying to their own sovereign. This determination relieved the Embassador from a load of much anxiety; and removed the necessity of fixing in his own mind, where, in the present circumstances, it became him to draw the line between the obligation of resisting, and propriety of yielding to, the wishes of the Imperial court. It was whispered, that the good sense and liberality of the Emperor himself, cloyed too perhaps with adoration, rendered him much more inclined than any of his advisers, to dispense with that ceremony in the present instance.

On the day of the Embassador's presentation to the Emperor, most of his family attended. No marked preference was perceptible, or extraordinary respect shewn, to any one of them above the rest. On that morning the Embassador and gentlemen of the Embassy went before day light, as was announced to be proper, to the garden of the palace of Zhe-hol. In the middle of the garden was a spacious and magnificent tent, supported by gilded, or painted and varnished pillars. The canvas of which it was composed, did not follow the obliquity of the cords along their whole length to the pegs fastened in the ground; but about midway was suffered to hang perpendicularly down, while the upper part of the canvas constituted the roof. Within the tent was placed a throne, such as has been described in a former chapter, with windows in the sides of the tent, to throw light particularly upon that part of it. Opposite to the throne was a wide opening, from whence a yellow fly tent projected to a considerable distance. Several small round tents were pitched in front, and one of an oblong form immediately behind. The latter was intended for the Emperor, in case he should choose to retire to it from his throne. Of the small tents in front, one was for the use of the Embassy while it was in waiting for the arrival of the Emperor. Some of the others were destined, in the same manner, for the several tributary princes of Tartary, and delegates from other tributary states, some tents also were intended for the male branches of the Emperor's family, and the principal officers of state. In the great tent, his Imperial Majesty was to receive, seated on his throne, as a particular distinction, the delegate from the King of Great Britain.

Before the Emperor's arrival, the Embassador's small tent was filled with a succession of persons, whom curiosity excited, or civility induced, to visit him. Among them was a brother of the Emperor, a plain unaffected man, somewhat above the middle size, and past the middle age; two of Emperor's sons, and as many grandsons; the former well-looking men, courteous and inquisitive; the latter young, tall, and remarkably handsome. Among the tributaries was one who lived in the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea, and spoke the Arabic language Knowing, probably, somewhat more of Europe than the rest, he seemed to take a greater interest in what related to the Embassy; but its avowed and particular friend, was the respectable viceroy of Pe-che-lee; who testified such pleasure in renewing his acquaintance with the Embassador, and spoke of him in terms of so much esteem to the surrounding circle, that the persons who composed it, became strongly prepossessed in his Excellency's favour. The whole Embassy seemed to feel more confidence in the viceroy's presence.

Soon after day-light the sound of several instruments, and the confused voices of men at a distance, announced the Emperor's approach. He soon appeared from behind a high and perpendicular mountain, skirted with trees, as if from a sacred grove, preceded by a number of persons busied in proclaiming aloud his virtues and his power. He was seated in a sort of open chair, or triumphal car, borne by sixteen men; and was accompanied and followed by guards, officers of the household, high flag and umbrella bearer, and music. He was clad in plain dark silk, with a velvet bonnet, in form not much different from the bonnet of Scotch Highlanders; on the front of it was placed a large pearl, which was the only jewel or ornament he appeared to have about him.

On his entrance into the tent he mounted immediately the throne by the front steps, consecrated to his use alone. Ho-choong-taung, and two of the principal persons of his household, were close to him, and always spoke to him upon their knees. The princes of his family, the tributaries and officers of state being already arranged in their respective places in the tent, the president of the tribunal of rites conducted the Embassador, who was attended by his page and Chinese interpreter, and accompanied by the Minister Plenipotentiary, near to the foot of the throne, on the left hand side, which according to the usages of China, so often the reverse of those of Europe, is accounted the place of honour. The other gentlemen of the Embassy, together with a great number of mandarines and officers of inferior dignity, stood at the great opening of the tent, from whence most of the ceremonies that passed within it, could be observed.

The Embassador, instructed by the president of the tribunal of rites, held the large and magnificent square box of gold, adorned with jewels, in which was enclosed his Majesty's letter to the Emperor, between both hands lifted above his head; and in that manner ascending the few steps that led to the throne, and bending on one knee, presented the box, with a short address to his Imperial Majesty; who, graciously receiving the same with his own hands, placed it by his side, and expressed "the satisfaction he felt at the "testimony which his Britannic Majesty gave to "him of his esteem and good will, in sending him "an Embassy, with a letter, and rare presents; "that he, on his part, entertained sentiments of "the same kind towards the sovereign of Great "Britain, and hoped that harmony should always "be maintained among their respective subjects."

This mode of reception of the representative of the King of Great Britain, was considered by the Chinese court, as particularly honourable and distinguished: Embassadors being seldom received by the Emperor on his throne, or their credentials delivered by them into his own hands, but into that of one of his courtiers. These distinctions, so little material in themselves, were however understood by this refined people as significant of a change in the opinions of their government in respect to the English; and made a favorable impression upon their minds.

THE following, which appears in the *Malta Observer,* of July 15, had not reached London when the mail left.

NAPLES.—On the 8th instant, as soon as the Resolution of the Swiss Diet—that the Swiss Troops in the Service of the King of Naples wishing to continue their military services should renounce their national rights,—reached Naples, a serious mutiny occurred in the Swiss Forces, and the greater part of them expressed their desire to return to Switzerland—and openly manifested insubordinate acts. The Neapolitan Government ordered them to be formed on the *Campo di Marte,* where on arrival—showing the same determination to return at once to their country,—the King caused them to be surrounded by the 13th Swiss Rifles and Artillery, and ordered them to lay down their arms, but not being obeyed, they were fired on with grape, and dispersed. There were about 180 killed and wounded, including several officers. The Major of the 3rd Regiment was also wounded.

The British Fleet is expected at Naples to compel the King to grant liberal reforms.

RETREAT OF AUSTRIA IN THE LAST BATTLE. —"When the Emperor of Austria saw the retreat of his troops from the Tower of Cavriana he had tears in his eyes." He had gone forth that morning confident that the sanguine predictions of his aged advisers would be fulfilled; that the immense army which obeyed his command like a well-finished machine was invincible and irresistible; that the plan of the day's battle would be worked out with the rigid certainty of a piece of official routine; and that the evening would see the French and Sardinian invaders broken by his troops and flying in disorder before him. The only fear was lest they should fly too soon, and before his extended lines could converge and surround them. He had relied undoubtingly upon the virtue of the precedents of former years, and had believed the old Field-Marshal when he attributed the smaller disasters of the present campaign to the weakness of Gyulai in not fighting over again the battle of Novara. He had trusted in his numerous artillery—so efficient, according to the only standard of efficiency which he and his generals knew. He had confided in that well-trained cavalry, which he had seen so perfect in their evolutions upon the plain before him, where they had wheeled and charged in many a grand review, chasing before them imaginary foes. But in one day illusion had after illusion broken up and drifted away. He had been learningthe incapacity of matter to contend with mind. His artillery, outshot by a more perfect arm, had proved little better than an encumbrance in the battle; his impregnable position upon that high hill had, after desperate resistance, been taken at a rush by a more active, a more intelligent, and a more enterprising soldiery; his infantry, although numerically superior in the field, had always been "too few on the decisive point and at the decisive minute." While he looked from the Tower of Cavriana this massive organisation was being dissolved before him, this long-prepared system of physical force had broken at its first test, and in vexation or in sorrow the Emperor of Austria wept.—*Times.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

August
21,—Amazone, (Ha. bk.), Reese, Shanghai.
22,—Magdalena, (B. bk.), Kofoed, do.
26,—Toeywan, (U. S. chtd. str.), do.
27,—Persia, (B. sh.), Parnall, do.
29,—Diana, (Bre. bk.), Husing, do.
29,—Mephisto, (Da. bg.), Anderson, Amoy.

DEPARTED FOR

August
21,—Pielades, (Da. bk.), Poulman, Amoy.
24,—Helena, (Da. bk.), Simons, Whampoa.
27,—Laertes, (Ha. bk.), Paulsen, Chinchew.
29,—Magdalena, (B. bk.), Kofoed, Amoy.

VESSELS IN PORT.

St. George, (Sia. bq.); Advance, (Sia. bq.); Kymhongtye, (Sia. bq.); Kymhongsem, (Sia. bq.); Sea Forth, (Sia. bq.); City of Agathia, (Sia. bq.); San Juan, (Sia. bq.); Schlosser, (Old. bk.); Omega, (B. sh.); Independence, (Br. bg.); and Amazone, (Ha. bq.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

238—The Roman Question, by E. About.
239—British Novelists and their styles, by D. [Masson.
240—Principles of Beauty.
241—Select Glossary, by Dean Trench.
716—Relations Politiques de la Chine, by G. Pawthier.
717—Revolutions in English History, by R. Vaughan—1st vol.
718—Mary Stewart, by Lamartine.
1241—Wall Street to Cashmere, by J. B. Ireland.
1242—Life and Liberty in America, by C. Mackay—2 vols.
1243—Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by Members of the Alpine Club.
1244—The Pyrenees West and East, by C. R. Weld.
1245—Five years residence in New Zealand, by F. F. Fuller.
1246—Seven years in Central America, by J. Froebel.
1887—Dorothy—a Tale.
1888—The Initials—Novel.
1889—Confidences, by the author of Rita.
1890—Evelyn Forrester, by M. A. Power.
1891—Alice Learmont—A Fairy Tale.
1892—My own Story, by S. Banbury—3 vols.
1893—Adèle, by J. Kavanagh—3 vols.
1894—The next door neighbours—Novel—3 vols.
2339—Recollections, by S. Rogers.

Shanghae, 31st August, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.
COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED
LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.
Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.
STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.
Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.
DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,
See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES
For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.
For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept 3	Flavius	B. bark	362	Cook	Swatow	Aug 23	Sugar	Knoop and Co
.. 3	Glengariff	B. bark	404	Webster	Swatow	.. 23	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 4	Emma	B. ship	1049	Underwood	Singapore	July 19	Timber	A. R. Tilby
.. 5	Maryland	A. bark	200	Crosby	Nagasaki	Aug 30	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Italian	B. str.	557	Webster	Hongkong / Swatow / Amoy	.. 30 / Sept 1 / .. 5	do	Turner and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Sept 2	Main	Ha. bg.	104	Friedrichsen	Ningpo	Tranship.	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 4	Stornoway	B. ship	527	Hart	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 5	Chesapeake [H.M.	st.-fri.		Willes	*Cruize*		
.. 6	Georgiana	B. ship	445	Jones	Amoy	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 6	Henry Ellis	B. bark	412	Baillie	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 6	Sea Witch	B. bark	337	Roy	Australia	Tea	Johnson and Co
.. 7	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	449	Briard	Hongkong		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Mississippi	U. S. str		Nicholson	do		
.. 7	Toeywan	B. str.			do		(Chartered by U. S. Govt.)
.. 8	Witch	A. bark	410	Holtman	Batavia	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Hkong & W'poa	Silk & Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	21st inst*
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	E. Warden		
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh	508	Krüger	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 6th
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Evans	Johnson and Co		
Argonaut	Aug 18	A. ship	575	Norton	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
August	Aug 31	Sia. bk	220	Tunge	A. R. Tilby		
Ballarat	Aug 2	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	cld 6th
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvol	A. R. Tilby		
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby		
Betty Peribach	Aug 31	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co		
Black Prince	Aug 29	A. ship	1061	Brown	Augustine Heard and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apt 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cambalu	Aug 14	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co	London	Early
Carl von Ribbeck	Aug 7	M'kl.bk	285	Westendorff	Siemssen and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	507	De Faye	Lindsay and Co		
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sager	E. Warden		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Collingwood	Aug 30	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain		
Comet	Aug 28	A. bark	536	Burr	Russell and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Aug 31	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Brewer	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Nagasaki	
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	
Dona Anita	Aug 16	B. bark	456	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Nagasaki	cld 6th
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co	London	21st inst
Eastern Star	July 14	A. ship	1014	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co	Amoy	cld 7th
Eliza Mary	Aug 26	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	cld 5th
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Emma	Sept 4	B. ship	1049	Underwood	A. R. Tilby		
Empress	July 29	B. ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Faust	Aug 21	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 7th
Flavius	Sept 3	B. bark	362	Cook	Knoop and Co		
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friar Tuck	Aug 27	B. ship	662	Darlington	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Glengariff	Sept 3	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 10	A. brig	331	Taylor	A. Howard	Nagasaki	cld 6th
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Henriette	Aug 17	Du. bg	220	Robinson	Dimler, Brothers and Co	Nagasaki	cld 3d
Henry Miller	Aug 18	B. bark	433	Putt	A. R. Tilby		
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Italian	Sept 8	B. str.	557	Webster	Turner and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kitty Simpson	Aug 18	A. ship	750	Caufield	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
La Rochelle	Aug 31	Ha. sh		Meyer	Siemssen and Co		
Lizzie Jarvis	July 13	S.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	cld 9th
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Hunteln	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Maryland	Sept 5	A. bark	200	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	15th inst
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Mencius	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mercator	Agu 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nerbudda	Aug 9	B. bark	428	Will	Turner and Co		
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1431	Green	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Nora	Aug 20	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Princess Charlotte	Aug 25	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	cld 8th
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Singapore	Early
Souto	Aug 8	Braz. sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Spirit of Trade	Aug 31	B. bark	528	McCullock	Turner and Co		
Strathmore	Aug 23	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 28	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451		A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co	London	
Windward	May 10	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	1st prox
W. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co		
101 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Wynaud, 10th May; Wellington, 18th do.; Beemah, 31st do.; Gallego, 1st June; Solent, 18th June; and Gem of the Nith, 2d July.

Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.

Liverpool—Oberon, (vid St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Spirit of the Age, 12th May; Illimani, 30th May; Talca, 16th June; and Clarendon, 20th do.

Cardiff—Australia, 4th June. *Swansea*—Conheath, 6th May; and Ocean Child, 17th June.

Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June.

Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May; and Bucephalus, 8th June. *New York*—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut T M Jones	150
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	C D Robinson	40
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut Geo D Bevan	60
Sampson	H M p-wl st frl	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnall / Geo. F Pearson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	25	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	15	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,431
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,335	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,008
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,564

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1*st July*, 1858, *to* 30*th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,			690,734	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661		211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,				140
Total			39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1859, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	do	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	do	375,540	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	715	do	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	do	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
Cleared	Ballarat	712	do				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk, Peculs*	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,209

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.